

Views of People on Various Topics

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT IT?

Lodge on Representative Government

Editor The Washington Herald:—
Senator Lodge's criticism of the initiative and referendum, reviewed in your editorial columns, hinges upon the meaning of representative government. He claims that the existing system in Massachusetts is representative government. Most people call it machine rule.

Machine rule is the rule of the few through popular forms. The system is established in this country about twenty-five years ago. It was steadily brought about by debasing the State and national conventions, and steadily grew worse and worse.

The remedy, manifestly, is to restore representative government, a system in which the people's interests are protected. Prior to the convention system representative government existed, for there was a means whereby the people instructed their representatives at will. This they did at town meetings in the rural sections of the North, and elsewhere at district meetings. Furthermore, representatives in the legislatures were pledged by districts and not by machine-rule State and national conventions, as afterward became the case.

Senator Lodge and the other opponents of an option in the people to vote direct on public questions will find it difficult to prove that machine rule is representative government, and, judging by Oklahoma's 2 to 1 vote for the initiative and referendum constitution, it will be exceedingly difficult to keep the people from freeing themselves. At Chicago, on the 13th instant, the people, by a 2 to 1 vote, rejected the proposed city charter because it did not contain the initiative and referendum. GEORGE H. SHIPLEY.
The Ontario, Washington, D. C.

Charges Gas Trick.

Editor The Washington Herald:—
It is a practice of the gas company to add to the bill presented to a renter for the first month, "arrears, \$—" (varying in amount). I think the company usually strikes out this item on case of remittance, but the company must derive a great profit from the sharp practice from the careless who pay bills without scrutiny.

I presume said "arrears" mean gas that had passed through the meter before its first reading for the new tenant, or gas unpaid for by a preceding tenant. I propose to call the attention of the proper committee in Congress to this game, and, in the meantime, will be glad if you will call upon your readers who have been tried, or skinned, by the "arrears" trick. DONALD GARY.

The Contest of 1908.

Editor The Washington Herald:—
The trend of popular sentiment for prohibition is undoubtedly a powerful factor in our politics just now. While neither of the political parties has quite the courage to assume the burden of the temperance propaganda, which is quietly sweeping over the country like "a still, small voice," yet they do not ignore or oppose it altogether—using it on the side wherever a vote can be gained by a sort of patronizing tolerance of it. The old adage of carrying water on both shoulders applies in only a sort of half an attitude—i. e., water on one shoulder, whisky on the other.

A candidate is a good temperance man at his church on Sunday, but ostentatiously drains his moderate glass at the club or at a public function, at the conventional or official banquet, thus demonstrating to the teetotalers and the tipplers alike the adaptability of his accommodating good nature. He don't take up for the saloon, for that would drive away all who are on the other side of his bar!

Nor does he ever forget that the question of his own personal habits is a large factor in his political prospects. He must be both Jekyll and Hyde, and nobody the wiser. The liquor element and the temperance element must be simultaneously conciliated and drawn to his support for different reasons, to be sure; but no matter, he must have both or his name is Dennis.

He would be happy with either dear chamber. In this hide-and-seek game won to the candidate whose propensity is too publicly disclosed to both simultaneously? Nine-tenths of the American men and substantially 40,000,000 women are for prohibition really. The vast great parties make it an issue, the result is not doubtful. Witness the cyclonic movements of the temperance propaganda in the last year or two in Ohio, in Georgia, Kentucky, Oklahoma. (Oh, politicians, ye hear the slogan!)

The party that espouses it wins out, and the movement is gathering strength every day. There is not a Congressman or Senator, North or South, for instance, who dare proclaim in favor of the liquor element, or who dare publicly drink whisky! Either would be the death of any man, North or South, in the present state of public opinion. So it is, you see, a ticklish question, and it is not a proposition you dare neither affirm nor deny, you are in a close place, I tell you, sir! There is just where we are. That is just where both parties are "at" today. Suppose the people take it into their heads to demand a show of hands? Suppose in 1908, for example, they demand not only a positive statement of party attitude to the corporations, tariff, and currency, but a clear and definite declaration for or against the liquor traffic: then what must follow? One of two things, and no alternative beyond this one possible—the other party must follow suit and make a stronger profession of temperance or of success—yes or other, sure! I should not wonder yet if one party or the other (not the prohibition party, but the Republican or Democratic party, or both) shall be forced to face the music and plant its flag (or themselves) squarely on a prohibition platform, when all elements of antagonism now existing would be merged at a breath in the party so avowing temperance, provided it had a candidate who "touches not, tastes not, and handles not the unclean thing," for this will go with the popular demand if such demand come.

It's a new factor, a strong factor, and, aside from all these things, the politicians talk about now-away up, and above all, will decide the complexion of the next Congress and Presidency.

Both parties have tiptoed and sniffed and hedged around this prohibition issue, and each in turn sneered contemptuously at the temperance cranks, called them vile names, as the abolitionists were long called by both parties, until both parties were in the end glad to embrace abolitionism as their chief text, and declare they always were for abolition! Find a man to-day who was not always, by his say so, an abolitionist, and I will present you with a white crow.

So comes down the steep of time this avalanche of prohibition urged on by the better sense of men and all the fine fervor of exalted womanhood with a force not less than omnipotence, for God is behind it, and no man can stop it. It is moving on, East, West, North, South, and in its rush the filthy party lines are going down. The politicians can't dodge it much longer. A prohibition party so largely as the present prohibition party is in the minority can do nothing.

ing, and the politicians can ignore that feeble little organization that cuts no ice yet in elections, but once let its spirit and purpose possess the rank and file of either party and nothing on earth can resist or defeat it, for it is the spirit of a new era with the power of God.

In Ohio temperance legislation that the boldest Republicans dare not have advocated years ago without impeding the Republican party has recently been enacted, each year growing stronger and more restrictive, until public sentiment is advanced almost to prohibition. It is a prairie ready for the first flash of a match. New England and the South have gone far in that direction, each year farther and farther toward the supreme desire of all good women of the country and vast majority of the men. The returns from Colorado, the more recent returns from Oklahoma are strong, showing which way the prohibition wind is blowing. Whoever stands across its path will be swept away. Intrenched in a clean cut, unequivocal platform, on which stand a sound temperance man, clean as a hound's tooth—and the man is in my eye now clearly—this hitherto unpopular and despised fad of wild-eyed and cranky prohibitionists would create havoc with party lines and carry to the White House and Congress a vast majority of the candidates of the party, thus aligning and saving itself with the overwhelming and dominant question. In such a crisis I, for one, should not hesitate to support it, and parties might whistle.

PRIVATE DALZEIL.

Medical Tyranny.

Editor The Washington Herald:—
What was it on April 19, 1776, which made the hearts of the American colonists beat at a double-quick? American blood had been spilled by the British at Lexington, Mass.!

What is it which is making the blood boil in every red-blooded American's veins to-day? American blood is being poured, not spilled—it is being polluted! And that, the purest and best of the race!

How long will the American people, who love pure blood and freedom, tolerate such infamy by a tyrannical medical trust?

How monstrously inconsistent to attack only the little, helpless children, whose pure blood makes them far more immune to any disease than their elders, who are allowed to mingle in much larger crowds in business, the theater, and at church, and so unvaccinated!

How long can those who love life and liberty see a great medical trust arrayed against the defenseless little children of the land?

Shall the seeds of consumption, cancer, and syphilis be sown in the blood of our future American citizens, who are to wave that glorious flag with its golden stars and pure field of blue?

Let the blood and spirit of 1776 arise and wash the face of this nation. Let this fair land, which has been drenched in blood so many times for the cause of Liberty!

HARRY B. BRADFORD.

No Science in Medicine?

Editor The Washington Herald:—
Let me be understood at the very start. I am not writing merely to get into print. I am not chasing titles-down and go-simmer simply because they are in the air. I am dealing with matters of fact.

In your issue of August 26 appeared a letter which asserted, absolutely without exception or qualification, that we are in utter ignorance of the cause and the cure of disease, and that there is no healing power in any drug. In support of the last assertion, your correspondent quoted Dr. Osler. To this letter I replied, refuting its main assertions and demonstrating, by further quotations from Osler, the erroneous conclusions which the uncritical layman otherwise would have drawn from that source. I gave about equal stress and prominence to all points. But my letter, instead of being published as written, was abridged (for special reasons, I suppose) by the omission of that which did not refer to Osler, and was thereby transformed from a general reply into a specific defense of that author.

Your correspondent now states that he "did not intend to quote all Dr. Osler ever said," and I think that I made it amply clear to him that he "did not intend to quote" from Osler.

As your contributor's second letter is mostly a rehash of his first, let us not wander away from the original issue. Let us pin this gentleman down with quotations from Osler, and see what he can do. As the scientist pin down his biological specimen, and see what we can demonstrate.

First assertion: "The world is yet in the densest darkness as to . . . how disease is . . . cured." Answer: "The causes of many of the most dread diseases, such as cholera, leprosy, plague, dysentery, malaria and typhoid fever, septicemia, diphtheria, lockjaw, tuberculosis, &c., are clearly and comprehensively understood."

Second assertion: "The world is yet in the densest darkness as to . . . how disease is . . . cured." There is no healing power in any drug than there is healing power in a stone image . . . Answer: Mercury and potassium iodide are specific cures for one of the diseases in which they are used; quinine cures malarial fever by destroying the malarial parasite that causes the disease, and antitoxin cures diphtheria by counteracting the toxin, or poison, of the diphtheria bacillus. These two answers unmistakably indicate what measure of self-reliance can be placed upon the statements of your correspondent concerning medical subjects. But we will proceed.

Third assertion: "There is no science in medicine." Answer: This has just been indignantly refuted, but to show its utter recklessness, I will give some gratuitous facts. "Medicine" does not signify therapeutics only; it comprises more than twenty other branches. Of these, chemistry, embryology, anatomy, physiology, histology, pathology, and bacteriology are themselves sciences, on which, with physics, are based the other branches, including therapeutics. The great advances of the last century have been made in these sciences, and the progress of medicine is the result of these advances. Therefore, there is no science in therapeutics, "medicine" would consist of at least seven complete and separate sciences. Your contributor asserts that "there is no science in medicine," but that there

is abundant science in hygiene; and yet hygiene is one of the principal branches of medicine, and is taught, not only from a separate "chair," but from the chair of "practice" as well, in all regular medical schools. If I should state that there is absolutely no truth in the Bible, but that Genesis is profoundly true, what-honor bright!—would you think of my logic?

My friend calls me a "worshiper of poisons." And for what? Simply because I stated, in telling the whole truth about Osler, that the latter recommends certain poisons. Dear me, how these reformers do love the one little side! How the serpents of misrepresentation cling to the darkness-to the twilight! How they do write and hiss when I poked out into the full glare of day! I might call my friend a worshiper, not of "poisons," nor yet of demi-gods, but of demi-truths. But that would be useless.

Your correspondent states that he does "huck up against" medical science, and will continue to do so. If incoherence may form part of the legitimate data for diagnosis, I should judge that he is pursuing an eminently proper course. Still, it is painful to find a slang expression in the writings of one who is so erudite that he can instruct all the medical professors of Johns Hopkins University at once. Personally, I should not care to "huck up against" anything. I am willing to take a hand in putting the public on its guard against any one who assumes the position of dogmatically denying demonstrated truths of attacking medical science by first arbitrarily limiting it to one of its many branches, and then condemning the whole on such limitations of valid data. In such a case, representative physicians candidly admit. But I leave the "hucking" for those whose skulls are anatomically constructed to "huck."

HERMAN E. KITREDGE.

Letter Carriers' Summer Attire.

Editor The Washington Herald:—
I respectfully request that you grant space in your valued news medium to the following:

With the installation of a new department chief or official, government employees must of necessity look for innovations and changes calculated to bring about a betterment of conditions for the service directly under that official, and when such changes are made through sound and good judgment, employees cannot properly protest. However, recent action on the part of the local postmaster, Mr. Benjamin F. Barnes, in the removal of several petty orders concerning the uniforms of the local letter carriers has given rise to a good bit of unfavorable comment and subsequent discomfort on the part of that body of men.

Heretofore Mr. Barnes' predecessors have been too wise and fair to stoop to such action as has won for him the disfavor of the carriers. Several months ago Mr. Barnes issued an order directing the carriers to appear for duty on a certain date, attired in the following prescribed way: Blue shirt, white collar, regulation trousers, and "heat belt."

He directed that they go without coat until further orders. This, it is generally known, has been the custom of the carriers during the heated seasons, for years, and this matter concerning their personal comfort has been left to their own judgment, governed, of course, by the constantly changing climatic conditions. On the 16th instant, Mr. Barnes rescinded his original order, and directed that the carriers appear after that date attired in their coats, admonishing them that any disregard of the order would result in the subsequent charge of "insubordination."

No one but a letter carrier (a man whose calling compels him to walk all day in the broiling sun, with the added tiresome feature of constantly climbing stairs) can appreciate the meaning of this kind of unscientific "legislation," particularly under such oppressive atmospheric conditions as have prevailed since the 16th instant, and are common generally to the month of September.

Several carriers, at the street meeting, looked as though they had been caught in a sudden shower and thoroughly drenched. It seems wrong, legally and morally, that they should be made to bear this unnecessary hardship.

H. K. BROWNING.

Loyal to Vaccination.

Editor The Washington Herald:—
Views expressed in recent Monday issues on medicine and vaccination have interested me, especially those of H. B. Bradford, whose lofty ideals and aggressive character are well known to your former attitude. He even quotes "from that erstwhile idol, Dr. R. T. Trail, who was at the zenith of his fame half a century ago. Fruits, vegetables, and water constituted a trinity to which all his disciples reverently bowed. "Drug shop parent of dream shop!" "Medicines always do harm and never good," were among the axioms of their creed. Vaccination was the "abomination of desolation," and the mere conception of the use of cod-liver oil, internally, a startling proof of human depravity.

His iconoclastic zealots marched up the hill of notoriety, establishing wayside clinics and sanatoriums, and then stepped down again—a majority of them leaving their bones in the valley before reaching even life's meridian. His son, a practitioner, pure as an angel, and a faithful exponent of the sire's fatal theories—died in the midst of all this, of old-fashioned smallpox. In its most loathsome form, though its blood had never been polluted by vile vaccine virus; and the agonizing father, in his desperate dilemma, actually performed an autopsy to fathom the awful mystery.

Thirty years ago this very day—September 23, 1877—Dr. Trail himself died at the last, of his once popular, though then deserted and desolate "cures," of malaria, spurring to the last that "death-dealing drug," quinine. Just one year later, the writer, who had previously buried four of his own loyal converts, each time under the most heartrending circumstances—the bare remembrance of which after a generation causes a shudder—fell ill of the same dread malarial fever, and hope was abandoned, his grave dug, and obituary actually published, chiefly to spite the profession, he sent for a "regular" to prove the impotency of its

whole monstrous system. A noble specimen answered the call—a man who had possessed of much Christian forbearance, fortunately—and, after administering upward of 500 grains of deadly quinine, the writer was himself once more, and has since enjoyed the best health of his life. His constitution was no more injured, but his carefully-assorted theories were hopelessly shattered.

One of Dr. Trail's graduates, a noble and refined lady practitioner, was left with just one bright daughter, who died for her five dead brothers and sisters, who had all died—not from vaccine virus, but from plain, untempered smallpox.

The writer, in 1871, was exposed by a fatal case of the "black pigment" type, under his own roof. He reluctantly yielded to a wife's entreaties for his vaccination, and, shortly after, was confined to his room several days with varioloid, being treated with a mild eruption, which caused not a moment's suffering, and left no scars.

In recent years he has seen one of his own children at death's door with pemphigus, the direct result of smallpox, but for his five dead brothers and sisters, who had all died—not from vaccine virus, but from plain, untempered smallpox.

GEO. B. STARKWEATHER.

Francis for President

Editor The Washington Herald:—
What's the matter with David R. Francis for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency? He is safe, sound, and progressive. As governor of Missouri, as First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and as president of the St. Louis Exposition, he succeeded so well that public attention was attracted to what he did, and not the man who did it.

Would he not unite the best business elements of the country?

W. L. DEMPSEY.

Two Recognized Colored Leaders.

Editor The Washington Herald:—
Will you please give space for a few lines upon the recent Baptist National Convention held in this city at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, on R Street, and the big meeting held at Convention Hall.

I feel safe in stating the meeting herein referred to has developed the fact that we have two strong leaders in the negro race, of whom I believe that four-fifths of the intelligent colored people of the country are willing to follow their advice and leadership, namely, Rev. Dr. Morris, president of the Baptist National Convention, and Prof. Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee Institute.

One of the strongest evidences of the Baptists to follow Dr. Morris' leadership was that they suspended the rules, when he finished his annual address, and elected him by acclamation.

It is true that there were those in and about the convention who were of no help, trying to force some objectionable matter in the convention through the young delegates. Those are the persons who brought in the Brownsville affair and attempted to criticize the President of the United States.

It is true that every colored man with a degree of public that every colored man headed member of this convention was exposed to any of the utterances which seemed to reflect upon the Chief of the nation.

I may add that we highly endorse every utterance of Dr. Booker T. Washington at the Convention Hall, especially his words to the effect that the country had no right to live on the afflictions of our people. For when any trouble arises among us, they stop holding mass meetings and collecting money, and when the subject comes up, they stop holding mass meetings, and there is no more heard on the subject.

This has been true for the last fifteen years, to my personal knowledge.

I also agree with the delegates of the convention that there can be no leaders of the negro race, except in the South, and these must live in the South.

Rev. JAMES L. WHITE.

World Formation.

Editor The Washington Herald:—
Lord Kelvin has announced his belief that the heat of the sun, the earth, and other bodies of the universe is mainly due to gravitation. So, then, at last, the scientist has ventured to dispute the Laplace theory of world formation from the mist by cooling down.

For thirty years I have maintained the doctrine of world formation by meteoric accretion, and that the internal heat of planets is due to the pressure of gravitation. I have in my scrap-book thirty or more newspaper articles proving the fallacy of the Laplace theory.

The fact that the heat rays of the sun do not radiate through interstellar space is alone sufficient to explode the hypothesis of cooling worlds. The radiation of heat from the earth's interior is but a small fraction of a degree, and there is no evidence that it was ever greater. The heat imparted by the sun is doubtless a thousand times greater than that of the earth's radiation. Interstellar space is intensely cold, and only when the rays of the sun touch the earth's atmosphere is heat evolved. The tops of high mountains, even in the earth's atmosphere, are covered with perpetual ice.

Planets grow by meteoric accretion, and the larger they are, the greater is their internal heat. Jupiter is so large that its surface is apparently red hot. The sun is so very large that its surface is heated up to a temperature of 10,000 degrees.

My moon is so small that it has not yet acquired an atmosphere. It is not an old, worn-out planet, but an infant satellite.

Possibly of the Silurian period, which, when alive, could not have endured a temperature of more than 60 degrees Fahrenheit, now lie buried ten to twenty miles deep, where the heat of the earth is a thousand degrees or more. How, about the Laplace theory of cooling worlds?

But still our leading scientists uphold the fire-mist theory. I see advertised a book by Sir Robert Aitken Ball, entitled, "The Earth's Beginning," being an explanation of the nebular theory. In the words of the author, "It is a popular exposition of that splendid branch of astronomy which treats of the evolution of the earth, the planets, and the sun from the fire-mist theory."

And in The Washington Herald of September 15 is this item:

Paris, Sept. 13-M. Martel, a well-known geologist, in a paper read before the Academy of Sciences, reaches the conclusion that the globe is gradually growing up. He believes this will finally become a dried-up planet.

Next in absurdity to the six literal days of creation, or of the near approach of the final judgment and the burning of this world, is, in my judgment, the pseudo-scientific theory of world-formation from fire-mist, and the cooling down of planets. But at last Lord Kelvin has caught on to the fallacy of the fire-mist theory; so now let Sir Astronomer Ball and Monsieur Geologist Martel dry up.

WM. HENRY BURR.

Burke Insists He Was Hurt.

New York, Sept. 22.—"Sailor" Burke, who professes great indignation at insinuations made in some quarters that he was only too ready to bring the floor in his recent bout with Johnson, whether the big black band had or not, points to his present condition as an indication that he was really hurt. He says it will be necessary for him to rest for at least one month before re-entering the ring.

Phone Main 3300 When You Return. Subscribers returning from their summer home who desire to have their paper delivered at their new address will please phone Main 3300.

CROPS HELP MARKET

Roseate Prospects Responsible for Improved Tone.

MONEY SITUATION BETTER

New York Bonds Show Increase, Which Helps Other Municipal Securities—Troubles in the Copper World Engross Attention of Wall Street—Review of the Week.

New York, Sept. 22.—Another week of warm and growing weather for the crops, prolonged considerably beyond the usual season for such conditions and justifying the hopes formed earlier in the year that the favorable crop weather was late in coming in the spring it would be late in going in the fall, joined with indications of an easier working of the money situation, at least as regarded borrowing on stock exchange collateral, formed the basis last week of a sustained improvement in the security market.

Really, as far as our crops are concerned, the only matter of uncertainty at the present time seems to be that regarding the probable size of the cotton crop. The wheat harvest is made, and although the farmers will naturally let their corn stand in the fields as long as it continues to improve, a frost in the corn belt, even if it should come to-morrow, would probably diminish the size of the crop but little.

Improvement Depends on Crops. The cotton plant continues its growth until absolutely stopped by permanently low temperature, but at the moment there appears to be every ground for believing that the country's yield of cotton this year will be fully as great as it was last, and a million and a half bales greater than was estimated three or four months ago. In consequence thereof, the price of cotton fell last week over half a cent a bale.

It is, thus, the happy outcome of the agricultural situation that really lies at the bottom of the marked change in financial sentiment that has taken place during the last month. Our farmers are to receive this year \$7,000,000,000 for their crops, a larger sum of money than was ever similarly paid to the farmers before, and of the immense quantity of wealth thus created a considerable quantity will be some form of gold imported from Europe or credits established there, because, owing to the shortage in the foreign harvest, the needs of Europe for grain and foodstuffs this year are exceptionally large.

Strong Showing of Bank Statement. Strong impression was made in the financial district last week by the figures of the return just made by the national banks of the country to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing that in the year ended on August 22 the cash holdings of the national banks had increased \$7,000,000, while the loans of the banks had increased \$7,000,000, the net result being a surplus of \$1,000,000, which, as has been pointed out, is a shrinkage in the market valuation of stocks and bonds of \$1,000,000,000.

The only possible explanation of this is that the country's general business has absorbed the money that Wall street has reluctantly laid down and that an expenditure of money on a grand scale is still current in the country at large.

Our exports for the month were still enormous, but were \$2,175,000 less than they were in August, 1906. Our imports, however, were more than \$20,000,000 greater than they were in the same month last year, so that for the entire month the country's excess of exports over imports or trade balance was only \$1,800,000, the smallest of any month in ten years. An undeniable inference from all this is that general business must make the same sacrifices that Wall street has in order to be able to return to the country to normal monetary conditions.

Bond Market in Better Shape.

The money situation, however, so far as Wall street is concerned, has unquestionably improved. Steadily throughout the week the price of the New York City 4½ per cent bonds rose on the stock exchange, touching on Saturday a level 6 points above the average price at which they were awarded to the bidders at the city comptroller's sale. The other city bonds followed the advance, and the rising movement began to affect the high grade railway investment securities.

The activity in the bond market, aside from the city of New York issues, was not great, but such as it was, was a straw pointing in the right direction.

While there was no change of speak in time money rates during the week, confidence became firmer in banking circles that the backbone of the year's money troubles had been broken, and it is to say, if the same moderation and self-restraint in speculative circles were to be practiced as has been in the last thirty days.

Condition in Copper Market.

There was again a great deal of talk last week regarding the copper market, the shutting down of the mines, the plight of various metal-selling agencies, and the supposed anxiety of all sorts of copper traders to those in the iron and steel industry.

It is pretty generally understood now that as it is costing several large producers of copper in the neighborhood of 12 cents a pound to bring their copper to market, on account of the fantastically high cost of labor, the difficulty of obtaining fuel, and many similar difficulties, a curtailment of production would have become necessary, unless the price of copper began to hover around 15 cents a pound; and it may be said that in conservative quarters in the copper-producing business that the troubles in which various metal-selling organizations have found themselves are not at all regarded with dismay.

The customs and practices of these organizations, or many of them which have grown up in recent years, have wrought only disorder and trouble in the copper trade. At present the feeling appears to be that the reduction of production that has been ordered will prevent any further declines to speak of in the price of the commodity, and that as soon as some of the copper mines have been reopened, no large forced sales of copper are likely on the part of individuals or companies under financial stress, it is not improbable that they will make purchases heavily, since nothing is better established than the enlarged necessities of the use of copper, and the fact that, relatively speaking, the production of copper in the world is growing less.

WANTS ANOTHER CHANCE.

Nevada Promoter Thinks Battling Nelson Can Beat Gans.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 22.—Jim May of Reno, Nev., reiterates his belief that if given another chance, Battling Nelson can put out Joe Gans. His faith is so strong that he offers a purse of \$25,000 and a side bet of \$20,000.

California sports who class Nelson among the down-and-outs have been inclined to make light of May's talk, but it is everywhere admitted that he is thoroughly on the square—much the same sort of man Tex Rickard is—and he has the summer home of the people in Reno and other localities where he is best known.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

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OPEN THE FALL CAMPAIGN

Y. M. C. A. Workers Look Forward to a Busy Week.

Full Programme of Educational and Social Events Scheduled—Mr. Nesbit Makes Address.

The week's programme of the Y. M. C. A. includes many events of interest to members and friends of the organization. The fall campaign has set in, and much is going to be done in an educational, social, athletic, and religious way for the members of the association and their guests.

This evening at 5:30 the dining room will be opened for the season. It is under new management, and the event will be specially welcome to the hundred or more men who live in the clubhouse of the Y. M. C. A. The board of directors, committee men, secretaries, and institute instructors and Bible teachers will dine together, and afterward will meet in conference to hear the detailed plans of work for the season. This conference will be presided over by President Woodward.

Tuesday has two important events scheduled: At the meeting of the Fred B. Smith Club board of governors, at 5:30, Mr. Smith will be the club's guest of honor. In the evening the annual fall "open house" will be given, and the committee announces music, gymnastic events, swimming-pool exhibitions, songs, and talks. Mr. Smith and others will speak.

Friday evening the Association Institute will hold